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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written for
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

GET THE HABIT.

The chap who spends an hour or more
Each day in footing up the score
Of blessings to be grateful for.

Instead of looking here and there
For things of worry and despair
To fill his heart with gloom and care.

Will find the calling of the roll
Alone will make a joyous toll,
With sunshine streaming in his soul.

(Copyright, 1917.)

The State newspaper in Columbia,
S. C., wants to know if the milk
supply in Russia comes from Moscow.

Why not use the suffragists for
guard duty in the District? For a
while they served rather well as pick-
ets.

Scientists will have quite a time
convincing the people that the
interior of the earth is hotter than the
exterior.

Just 44,571 prophets have announced
during the last week that they
predicted the fall of the Russian Czar
five years ago.

A reader who says he is consider-
ing enlisting in the navy asks if the
women who are enlisting will be com-
pelled to climb masts.

"Woman Should Not Be Clothed
with the Ballot," says a headline.
Some ballots are large enough to
clothe most any one.

Henry Ford doubtless will be
pleased to see that the Kaiser is get-
ting "the boys out of the trenches"
and into the open.

The War Department certainly
deems German-Americanism an acute
question, when it considers calling
out the District militia for guard
duty.

The Kaiser is complimenting his
men on their brilliant retreat. If they
will come across with a distinguished
surrender the world will at least ex-
tend sympathy.

It seems rather apropos that the
city of Charleston, S. C., should pur-
chase a new water works just at the
time when the quart-month law
goes into effect.

It is fitting that Washington,
the Capital of the nation, should be the
locale of a glorious outburst of Amer-
ican strength and spirit in the present
crisis, with the black storm-clouds
gathering just ahead of us; fitting that
this nerve center of Americanism
should blaze the way for the rest of
the country in a splendid rally of
patriotic feeling. Nothing more in-
spiring than a great meeting of citi-
zens under the shadow of the Capitol
dome could be imagined; a meeting
to pledge loyalty to the President.
The Daughters of the American Rev-
olution, always in the forefront in
work of this kind, are sponsoring this
rally, and The Washington Herald is
contributing all that it can to the suc-
cess of the event in the way of direc-
tion and publicity. Let it be a
record-breaker!

GERMANS AWAKEN.

Germans, awaken! the path is clear.
The glorious hour of triumph near;
The foe that assails the Fatherland
Your might shall strike with a righteous
hand.

With your own heart's blood has the
world been drenched,
Within your confines your foe is in-
trenched.

Secure in the rear of your battle line,
Beyond the bounds of the castled Rhine,
Have ye not seen on the world's high
wall

The letters of fate with their stirring
call—
Golden letters that Freedom spell?
Germans, ponder their meaning well!

Russia has answered the high com-
mands,
She has knocked the scepter from palmed
hands.

And dare you delay on the fateful morn
When the world is pointing the finger
of scorn?

Germans, awaken, assert your might!
Come out of the darkness into the light!
Throw off the yoke that has made you
slaves.

Look where the flag of freedom waves!
The people are kings of the world today.
Kaisers are puppets to cast away.

The people's foe is the emperor
Who uses his men as the pawns of war.

Germans, strike at the foe within.
If honor and glory ye choose to win,
Purge your souls of the shameful stain—
"Tis a victory with a world to gain!"
—Charles Keeler, in the New York
Times.

For the Navy.

The navy is not only the first line
of defense for the nation. It is our
pride and our glory. It is the spear-
head of our effectiveness as a fight-
ing power.

All Americans, therefore, should
hasten to see that the President's
authorization of increase of naval
personnel to 87,000 be met with a
prompt response in the way of re-
cruiting and enlistment. There is no
valid reason why the 19,000 additional
tars needed should not be secured in
a month's time.

The government requires these men
for manning the reserve fleet, for
placing our Dreadnoughts on a war
footing so far as their crews are con-
cerned. Many of them, it is well
known, are undermanned now. There
are a number of big ships soon to
be completed which should be placed
in commission without delay; and as
for the "mosquito fleet," the patrol
boats, submarine chasers, and other
craft for which contracts have been
let, they probably will have to be
manned by the regular navy establish-
ment as well as the naval reserve
now available.

Great Britain's navy personnel
totals nearly 500,000. It will be seen
that the authorized increase to 87,000
men for the United States does not
advance us very far in naval strength.
Nevertheless, it is a substantial
"jump" from our present actual
strength, which is just above the
60,000 mark.

There is hardly a doubt that the
youth of the country will grasp at
the chance offered them and that the
navy recruiting stations will be flood-
ed with applications far beyond their
previous enlistment records.

The Work at Home.

The United States is swarming with
spies, aliens, agitators, propagandists,
and anti-nationalists who have work
to do just now. The government
knows it, and the people ought to
know it.

They constitute a menace the exact
proportions of which cannot be
gauged until the outbreak of war with
Germany. Undoubtedly their power
to harm is overestimated, and while
hysteria and sensationalism should be
avoided, it is well not to take any
chances.

It is for this reason that the Na-
tional Guard, after a brief respite, is
to be called into service again; that
a "home guard" is to be organized
in many States; that precautions for
the protection of bridges, railroads,
arsenals, munition plants, and other
property are being rushed.

It is too early to talk of the intern-
ment of the unnaturalized Germans, a
portion of the reservists of the
Prussian military machine, now on
American soil. This measure may not
be necessary; let us hope that it is
not. Registration of aliens, however,
should proceed without delay. It is
an elementary measure of defense.

Even had alienism not shown such
astonishing effrontery and boldness
in this country, an unfortunate fact
which has leveled suspicion at mil-
lions of innocent German-Americans,
whose loyalty is no more to be ques-
tioned than that of the native born,
it would still be necessary.

The complacency with which the
United States allowed German plot-
tings and outrages on its territory to
proceed in the early stages of the
war has been partially rooted out.
There should be little opportunity and
no shrift for terrorism in the crisis
that is upon the nation. It should be
dealt with in Prussian style. We are
not a nation of eavesdroppers, gossip-
mongers, or tale-bearers, and the
highest restraint should be shown be-
fore we proceed to condemn anybody.
But the ground should be cut from
under the feet of the spy; his oppor-
tunities should be reduced to zero
through unremitting vigilance; and
the alien who is caught betraying the
land which has afforded him welcome
and hospitality should not be saved
by any sentimentality.

Help the Unemployed.

According to a report, the First
Separate Battalion of the District
National Guard has been ordered by
the War Department to hold itself
in readiness to be called for guard
duty in the District. From this order
it does not look as though the entire
body of the District Guard will be
required for guard duty.

Owing to their long sojourn on the
border there are several hundred
members of the militia who have re-
turned to the District unable to ob-
tain work, having forfeited their posi-
tions to answer the Mexican call.

The citizens and newspapers of
Washington have endeavored to place
these men wherever possible, but
there are still a number of them with-
out work. Since the work of guard-
ing the city will not require the en-
tire force of Guardsmen, and as it
will give employment to a number of
them, why not organize a special
battalion from among those who are
out of work, for this special guard
duty?

It would be a comparatively simple
task to effect such an organization,
and it need not interfere with the
Guardsman's status with his com-
pany. And there is no doubt that
those out of employment would wel-
come a chance to earn even the small
salary which would come to them for
guard duty.

Where and What Is Hell?

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

There was quite a discussion recently
in various New York pulpits concern-
ing what and where hell really is, or whether
there is any hell.

To my mind the only hell we shall ever
know anything about is the one we carry
about with us. It is a hell of mental
suffering, of every wrong, every vicious
deed.

The consciousness of wrong-doing, the
remembrance of hellish deeds, the mem-
ory of injuring others, of standing in the
way of their advancement, of ruining
their chances in life, the thought of con-
tributing to another's downfall, even if
we are only one of a number of con-
tributors—these bitter memories make a
hell for many of us.

Is there any worse hell than remorse
for wrong-doing that cannot be undone;
remembrance of past wickedness that
cannot be wiped out?

There is also a negative hell, that is,
mental suffering which comes from omis-
sion, from our failure to do the good
things we might have done.

Then there is the hell of never having
done our best, of never having tried to
make something of ourselves; the tort-
ure of remembering that our lack of
ambition is the cause of our failure, that
we might have fitted ourselves for the
world, but did not do so.

Ex-President Taft thinks this is the
worst sort of hell. "There is no hell,"
he says, "worse than the contemplation
of never having endeavored to make
something of oneself."

To wake up late in life to the fact that
one has missed his great opportunity for
making good, the opportunity to unfold
and to utilize his talent and that there
is no possibility of retreating one's side,
of beginning all over again; to be con-
scious that one has made a botch of his
life, must come about as near a hell on
earth as anything we know of.

There is a hell of poverty, which is
often a result of this lack of preparation
for life, as well as ignorance and the
failure to do or best. There are mil-
lions of people today, living in a literal
hell of poverty, some through their own
faults, and some because of the wicked
injustice and selfishness of others. There
is certainly something wrong when mil-
lions of God's children live in squalor,
often in indecency, live in lack and mis-
ery all their lives right in the midst of
plenty, on the very bank of the stream
of a bountiful life.

It is, it is somebody's fault, a hell
of somebody's making.

Then there is the hell of disease and
of physical suffering which comes from
our ignorance of the laws of health, or
from our violation of them. And there is
the hell of discord in multitudes of homes
from the clash of jarring dispositions
and all unfrustrated indulgence of violent
tempers.

We make all sorts of hells for ourselves.
Just as there is a kingdom of heaven,
except that which is within us, there is
no kingdom of hell, except that which is
in us, which exists in our own conscious-
ness. Heaven and hell are both states
of consciousness. Our father-mother-God
has no hell for us.

Could a mother ever plan, or wish, a
hell for her boy? No. It doesn't matter
how hideous or how heinous a crime a
son may commit he is always his
mother's boy. She will follow him to the
gallows, to the electric chair, with her
prayer that he may be relieved from the
pangs of suffering, with a mother's
blessing, with a mother's sympathy, with
a mother's love.

If this is true of an ignorant, selfish
earthly mother, who can think that our
Father-Mother-God would provide a
place of torment for any of His children
no matter what they had done? He
knows that those erring ones have simply
lost their way on the life path, that they
have acted from ignorance. He has pro-
vided no hell, no place of torment for
His children.

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Plain Talks

By J. D. BARRY.

There is a bond between dwellers in
the underworld much closer than the bond
that draws those of the upper world to-
gether, a bond contradicted by a multi-
tude of insinuations and pretensions and
by forms of politeness that operate as
barriers. For it should be borne in mind
that the underworld folk are the recog-
nized outlaws. They differ from the
other outlaws who operate covertly, who
work in the very midst of respectable
society, who pride themselves on being
respectable and who would consider
themselves insulted if they were told that
they were in any way related to crim-
inality.

Then, too, what is perhaps most sig-
nificant, the underworld ones are great
adventurers. For them life is justified
of adventure only. Many of them would
be serviceable members of society if they
could find scope for their spirit in legiti-
mate ways. As it is, however, some of
them would have been leaders. Born out
of their time, they are naturally misfits.

And yet, in their isolation, there must
be both stimulus and comfort. It is true
that they pay dear for what they get,
both in crushing despair and in the fear-
ful distaste that overtakes them in
nearly all instances. If they were as
much concerned for other persons as
they were for themselves, or if they could
take a sympathetic attitude toward those
they prey on, their hostility to society
is constantly fed by the reprisals
that society makes on them.

It would probably astonish us if we
could know how many persons were in-
sensitive to the suffering of the under-
world. They find life hard. They long for
adventure. In youth it is only with
difficulty and with secret rebellion that
they walk in the narrow ways. Gradu-
ally habit gets them in control and they
forget. Their rebellion descends into a
meek recognition of the dullness and the
dreariness of the life in routine. Under
the systematization of work there is a
tremendous blighting of the joy of living
in this way. It is a danger that must
some day be generally recognized and
guarded against. Creatures of blood can-
not be expected to be machines of right-
eousness.

In one sense the persons of the under-
world are reversioners. They hark back to
the time when men lived mainly by
preying on one another in physical ways,
as in the case of the cave man, making life
a battle of personal advantage and
wits. They are the outlying skirmishers.
Though in the end they are bound to
lose through having the social organiza-
tion against them, they nevertheless, in
their activities, find play for a spirit
that is profoundly human and that ought
not to be allowed to go to waste in the
world.

HELD AS CAR TAMPERER.

Mahmud-Miller, 18 years old, a driver,
1345 Fifth street northwest, was yester-
day arrested in East Capitol street by
Policeman J. T. Owens, of the Sixth pre-
cinct, charged with violation of section
548 of the District code. It is alleged
that the man was caught red-handed
placing wires in the ground around a
slot of the W. R. & E. Co. He was
released on \$2,000 bail.

Jeanna (at the track meet)—My, but
it's a cold day to be without stockings!
Jeanna—Why did you leave them out?
—Purple Cow.

What Leading Newspapers

Say on the War Situation

"Pass the Buck," Mr. President.

(Quintus Courier-Journal.)
If the war in Europe has long continued
and the Kaiser conspiracy in Latin-
America against us is able to proceed
unhindered, we need look for nothing from
Carranza but covert, maybe open, hos-
tility, whilst he lasts. It would be the
same with any other "first chief." We
shall never have safe neighborhood, nor
peace and order, until we clean out the
whole posse comitatus root and branch,
lock, stock and barrel, and the sooner
Washington realizes this the cheaper in
blood and treasure can it be done and
will it cost us.

What the President needs most to do
is to lay down the pen, which so often
runs away with him, and take up the
sword, which writes the only language
the Mexicans can read and understand.

"On to Panama" has already begun to
penetrate the thick hide and not very
receptive fancy of the average space
writer. It does not seem, or sound, as
far away as it did. Things are moving
down about Greytown and San Juan del
Sur. In Guatemala, San Salvador and
Costa Rica "the world do move"—a little
slowly perhaps yet perceptibly—and
well—we have already seen the world
have a hen on with Colombia—and well—
what is to hinder us making a trade
with John Bull for British Honduras?

Don't let everybody speak at once, but
Woodrow, Old Sport, the "edge" is up to
you; either wake up and play cards, or
"pass the buck!"

As the Risk Rises.

(Cleveland Leader.)

Men who enlist now in the navy know
that they are likely to see real service.
They understand that United States war
vessels of various kinds will probably be
guarding American merchant ships
against German submarines within a
month, at the latest. They cannot be
asked for very high pay, for they are
on a warship torpedoed, perhaps at night
and possibly far from any friendly craft,
large or small.

It warms American hearts to note the
effect of such conditions of probable
service upon the volume of enlistments.
Not many years ago so many men were
to be taken into the navy. Never was
there a greater rush of applicants at the
ports where the dangers of submarine
fighting are nearest and best understood.
Young men by thousands, who hung back
when there was small chance of getting
into any kind of warfare, are eager to
face whatever the German submarines can
do and brave the worst chances of
novel and terrible attacks.

Danger proves a lure, not a deterrent.
It is a great stimulus to American youth.
So it was in the beginning of the coun-
try's history. So it has always been. So
it will be, until the end of the republic's long
centuries.

How to Help the Allies.

(New York Times.)

We are to assist the allies, but the way
best to help them seems obscure. Yet
there is a sure sign. We would help them
most by supplying them with what they
are lacking in the most essential things
and money, too. But they have not the
food, clothing, ammunition, and general
supplies in return for which they are
gorging us with gold. We do not need
gold any more than they need armies
and fleets. They are weaker than we are
selves by parting with it. Their needs
and our abundance are supplementary.
Their armies will be embarrassed, not
to mention their populations, unless sup-
plied by our commerce. We should suffer
if our commerce is not maintained.

It is not a selling thing to sustain our
commerce in such a cause. It is a right-
eous and necessary thing in the best of
causes. Only the question of ways and
means remains, and the way has been
marked out for us. England has financed
her allies by an exchange of governmen-
tal obligations on details not fully known.
It is known, however, that the govern-
ment and commercial obligations have
been kept distinct. In that, at least, we
should imitate them. The details of the
exchange of obligations, however, should
be discussed, and can cause no disagree-
ment between those with such good will
and good reason to come to agreement.
But the method of sustaining our com-
merce still remains to be settled.

"Overnight" Preparations.

(Kansas City Times.)

Civilian members of Washington de-
partments sometimes share the preva-
lent popular feeling that it is possible to
raise a modern fighting force in a
day. For instance, the information
came from the Navy Department yester-
day that the additional 100,000 men re-
quired to man the fleet "could be ob-
tained almost overnight."

Whoever gave out this comforting piece
of information had some saving sense of
caution in the use of words, for it is ad-
mitted that this overnight mobilization
of the naval militia and reserves would
not quite produce the desired "supple-
ment with volunteers." It is quite
probable. It is probable, too, that an
overnight naval volunteer would be about
as useful in the navy as a volunteer sur-
geon would be on a hurry-up operation
for gall stones.

It is a remarkable fact that none of
our great industrial plants ever call for
volunteer electricians, volunteer machin-
ists or volunteer engineers. Our univer-
sities do not call for volunteer professors
of mathematics, astronomy or of
physics. It has been the rule to require
some little training of the men who fill
these positions, just as it is thought best
for doctors, lawyers and architects to
know something of their professions be-
fore entering upon the practice of them.
It is true, the volunteer Secretary of
State is sometimes thought good enough
to handle our foreign relations, and vol-
unteer Congressmen, governors and may-
ors are permitted to slosh around in the
public service all they please.

Coal mine explosions are to be pre-
vented by an application of rock dust in
the mines, and a machine has been in-
vented for the purpose.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

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AMATEUR RADIO PLANTS

BANNED BY GOVERNMENT

Loyal Citizens in Constant Danger.

Rev. Martin Declares.

"Washington is filled with German
spies," said Rev. D. H. Martin, pastor
of the Dunbarton M. E. Church, speaking
to the veterans of the Soldiers' Home yester-
day afternoon on "Patriotism."
"The city is the center and the hot-
bed of every diabolical plot and scheme
that hell can devise to hurt the nation,"
he declared. "When war is declared no
loyal citizen who has dared to stand up
for his country will be safe. We must
stand behind the President, every man
of us. We must have the biggest army
and navy that money and patriotism can
buy. If war is declared, no class
men stand ready to do their part
than the prophets and old soldiers."
"The pacifist element in this country
need a diet of red meat to put red blood
into them and remove the yellow streak."

The pastor paid tribute to the veterans
and urged them to encourage the youth
of the land to live up to the traditions
of their fathers.

"I started over here to tell you old
soldiers to get ready to die and go to
heaven," he said, "but I have changed
my mind and I am going to tell you to
make up minds to live and fight."

Plans of the War Department for the
development of civilian marksmanship
have been delayed somewhat by the fail-
ure of the Sixty-fourth Congress to em-
body in the army appropriation bill for
the next fiscal year a provision making
most of the appropriations immediately
available. At the head of the civilian
marksmanship work of the department
is Col. S. W. Miller, U. S. A., who is
disappointed at the unavailability of the
funds.

Under the act of August 23, 1916, there
is made available about \$200,000 of
which a slight draft has been made for
minor expenses, leaving about \$200,000
for such use as may be determined upon
as profitable. As soon as the Secretary
of War approves the recommendations
of the National Board for the Promo-
tion of Rifle Practice it will be possible
to proceed definitely in more impor-
tant directions. The board already has out-
lined the program for the 1917 national
match, which will be held at the Florida
State camp, August 25.

With the enactment of the new army
appropriation bill there will be avail-
able for civilian marksmanship \$200,000
to maintain rifle ranges and \$25,000 to pay
for transportation and traveling expenses
of teams at the national match. In addi-
tion there is an item of \$100,000 for the
purchase of arms, and this amount is
in part available for civilian marksmanship.

Col. Miller is gratified with the show-
ing which has been made throughout
the country in the organization of rifle
clubs, of which there are about 1,500
in existence, with a membership of 24,369
in the civilian clubs, 3,570 in the college
clubs, 1,843 in the school clubs, and 42
in the boys' clubs. There is a possibility
of increasing the number of marksmen
by interesting hunters. Last year no
less than 2,500,000 licenses were issued
for hunting. A movement is under way
to form these sportsmen into clubs.

Secretary of War Baker has under con-
sideration a plan for the transfer of road
and trail construction in Alaska from
the jurisdiction of the War Department
to that of the Department of the Interior.
It is said Mr. Baker favors the proposal.

The secretary is understood to take
the position that this work more properly
devolves upon the Interior Department
since it is not, according to his con-
ception of the situation, a military prob-
lem. This important work has been per-
formed with efficiency and economy and
the best possible results for territorial
development by a commission of which
the head has been and is Col. W. P.
Richardson, of the Infantry army. The
progress made under this commission in
the application of the appropriations
made by Congress has been most sat-
isfactory and has met with commendation
on the part of members of the
military committees some of whom are
opposed to any change in the method
of doing this work.

A general rule, subject to limitations
in field grades, that permanent promotion
in the future shall be based upon length
of service, is contained in the Army
General Staff's draft of the bill for universal
military training. The plan follows the
one incorporated in the bill introduced
in the recent Congress by Representative
Tilson and Senator Brandegee, with the
additional precaution against having an
excessive number of officers in the higher
grades, especially in view of the large
number of new officers who must be ap-
pointed upon the inauguration of the
system.

In the first place, it is proposed to ap-
point all new officers, except those from
the National Guard and the enlisted
force of the United States army, as
officers. Temporary second lieutenants
will be appointed for one year, and at
the end of one year a number not to ex-
ceed 20 per cent of the most efficient of
them will receive permanent appointment
as second lieutenants. Of the remainder,
some will be permanently rejected as un-
suitable for appointment as commis-
sioned officers; some will be reappointed
for another year, and the remainder will